

# A GENERAL STATE OF THE WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY, For the Year 1803.

(Printed by John Ware, in King-street, Whitehaven.)

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THE duty of universal Philanthropy has been admitted, in every era of society, and no particular species of it merits more the approbation of mankind, than that which removes from extreme poverty the pains of disease. With this humane intention was the DISPENSARY instituted, which is not less benevolent to its objects than important to the community. Whilst the indigent and afflicted, when suffering internal disease or external injury, derive efficient relief from the aids of Medicine and Surgery, every measure is adopted, which can promote the salubrity of this situation, by mitigating the virulence, suppressing the power, and preventing the communication of Contagion. To this, its primary scheme, have been annexed the admission of Midwifery Cases, the means proper for the recovery of the unfortunate from a state of Suspended Animation, and the practice of Inoculation for the Small Pox, and lately for the Cow-pock. A display of the united effects of these distinct Branches will powerfully recommend so necessary an Establishment to the continuance of that support it has already received. An attention to its mode of government, its regular proceedings, and their influence in contributing to the accomplishment of its views, has given occasion to the improvement and extension of its original plan. The more general approbation of the public, particularly of several Country Subscribers, and the increased liberality of those who first patronized this Institution, have also conduced to promote and expand its salutary effects. At first its scheme was confined and restricted within narrow limits; but the augmentation of its Funds has enabled it to comprehend every Species and Degree of Distress to which the aids of such Charity could possibly be applied. We trust the fostering care and indulgence of the opulent and humane will still render it more useful to the Community. An Asylum is now provided for the lower class

of people against the various distresses to which they are liable, from their occupations, misfortunes, and condition of life. Affording a sure refuge from the evils of Poverty and Sickness, and, at the same time, supplying an antidote to the baneful malignancy of Contagion, it is the duty of humanity not less than it would be the interest of sound policy to promote its beneficial designs.

To secure to this Charity the patronage of the wealthy, it would be sufficient to conduct them to the wretched abodes of *indigence* and *disease*. There they would discover the greatest objects of commiseration; the industrious father of a numerous family, convulsed with excruciating pain, emaciated from want, deprived of every comfort and convenience, destitute of the common necessaries of life, and suffering indescribable agony, from the importunate, but unavailing cries of his offspring, for their daily food; and the sight of such complicated distress, awakening every tender feeling of the heart, could not fail to incite them to the support of an **INSTITUTION**, which spreads over this mournful scene the brightest rays of consolation, hope, and joy; which restores the unhappy sufferer to his family and to society.

To excite the liberality of the affluent towards the support of this **DISPENSARY**, and prompt those who have given it their patronage, to continue their aid, are the motives which induce its Directors to collect these facts and arguments, in its favour; and an attentive regard to its proceedings and events will establish its claim to the protection of the public.

These observations, generally applicable to the important subject of **MEDICAL CHARITY** may properly introduce a more particular consideration of the Acute and Chronic Diseases, which have occurred in the course of this year.

As Contagion, from its assimilating power, by long continued prevalence and general communication, acquires increased virulence, it is the especial province of the conductors of a Dispensary to retard its progress, and suppress its influence, by the most immediately active and efficacious expedients. To these objects, as intimately connected with the best interests of the Community, our unremitting exertions have been directed; and the success, which has lately attended them, demands the warmest emotions, and the strongest expressions of Gratitude.

The genial and temperate state of the weather, during the summer, had so effectually promoted the salubrity of this town and its vicinity, that the aids of this Charity were not required to a single case of Continued Fever. It may, however, be proper to remark, that this freedom from the ravages

of a disease, which has often infested this country, with fatal malignancy, might also be attributed to the assiduous execution of every active Prophylactic. The abodes of the lower orders of society, as more cleanly and better ventilated than formerly, are less liable to suffer distempers of an infectious nature; and the removal of many of the most industrious mechanics and labourers from cellars and garrets, to the new, commodious, and elevated buildings, a little distant from the town, where each family occupies a separate, and, from the generosity of their Noble Proprietor, a rent-free house, has conduced, in a great measure, to accomplish this beneficial purpose. We cannot here omit noticing the efficacy of fresh prepared white wash, in checking and extinguishing Contagion; and in purifying the confined and crowded habitations of the Poor; particularly where there was a frequent change of lodgers.

It has been often, and very justly observed, that the principal acute disease of populous communities is *Infectious Fever*. Happily for this situation, the general health of the people was never more perfect since the Institution of the Dispensary, than during the whole of the present year. The first case, to which we can refer, with any positive certainty, occurred early in the month of November. An aged man, who had fatally suffered the disease, in a neighbouring village, conveyed the infection to his wife, and the injudicious removal of her to different houses, in Whitehaven, excited very serious apprehensions of its baneful communication. The difficulty attending the execution of the numerous preservatives from Contagion, rendered their success less probable. We had, however, the satisfaction to find that the further progress of the disease was completely interrupted: the precaution of prohibiting any connection of the *healthy* with the *sick* was, in this regard, highly useful. As a profuse degree of perspiration had taken place in this patient, the affusion of cold water, or any form of its application could not be admitted. The face, neck, and hands were frequently washed with tepid vinegar, a little diluted; and doubtless the refreshment and benefit derived from this practice, wherever it is employed, will always recommend it, in every stage of the disease. The medicines necessary were the various Tonics, and every article abounding with fixed air, or from which it might readily be extricated, as *yeast* and fermenting liquors. Their efficacy has been proved in similar cases, where no other remedy was administered, in this climate, and in that of countries more disposed, from heat and exhalation, to suffer putrid and pestilential distempers.

The DISTRICT of this CHARITY remained free from any further appearance

pearance of Contagious Disease, till about the middle of April. Three persons, in one house, the mother and two daughters, were then recommended to our care. Fourteen days having elapsed since the latter had been seized with the usual symptoms of Fever, a considerable length of time, very assiduous attention, and the regular employment of opiate, cordial, and strengthening medicines, were requisite to accomplish a perfect recovery. The mother was predisposed to admit an highly malignant disease, by that state of extreme relaxation and universal languor, which an accidental injury, occurring at an advanced period of life, had occasioned. It was impossible to determine the exact duration of the fever. Her confinement to the house did not exceed eight days, and she died soon after her admission to the Dispensary.

Whenever infectious distempers appear, it will be always proper to obtain the most conclusive information, relative to their origin and progress; particularly remarking the degree of violence, with which they prevailed. Upon this occasion, our inquiries were very successful; and it was readily discovered, that in the present instance, and in several others, not immediately connected with this Charity, the infection could be traced to an intercourse with persons who were recovering from a similar fever, which raged in different parts of the country. The inhabitant of a back apartment, in the house of these patients, had imbibed the contagion from a diseased family she attended, and after suffering it herself, she communicated the fever to her daughter; and from them it readily spread to those who lived beneath the same roof. As only one person, in two families, had escaped the attack of this powerful distemper; and as the house was situated in a remarkably narrow and unwholesome lane, where light and air were almost totally excluded; and from whence originated, in 1757, the most pestilential fever this country ever experienced, it was judged absolutely necessary to employ the various modes of fumigation, with the concentrated mineral acids, and to apply lime, just dissolved in boiling water, with the air evolving from it, not only to the walls and ceilings of the infected chambers, but to those of the adjoining houses, where contagion had not yet prevailed. A strict injunction was at the same time given to adopt every measure of cleanliness, and to admit a constant current of fresh air from the windows and doors.—The only other cases of *General Fever*, which required our attention, were the inhabitants of a cellar in Roper-street. The disease first appeared in a middle aged woman, and its probable exciting cause was that of long exposure to cold, in the open air; the system being previously relaxed and weakened by confinement to a close and warm habitation. As

might

might be expected, the primary symptoms were inflammatory; but they afterwards gradually assumed the type of our usual Nervous Fever. The crisis was not entirely formed before the 17th day; and it was preceded by a degree of stupor, delirium, and remarkable deafness. Tonics, and the remedies employed in malignant diseases, had been regularly administered; excepting, in the first stage of the fever, when saline and antimonial medicines were most proper. Similar expedients were admitted, with equal success, in the cases of four children; the whole of the family, to whom the contagion was communicated, in consequence of a disregard to the necessary prophylactics; and very probably from the imprudence of sleeping in the same bed with their mother.

In order to dissipate, correct, and eradicate contagion, in the abodes of the indigent Fever Patients, ventilation, ablution, and fumigation were frequently and diligently employed.

The immediate Directors of this Charity have carefully endeavoured to prevent the fatality and communication of those diseases, to which young persons are peculiarly liable; and thereby not only preserve the rising generation from the acutest sufferings and most formidable dangers to which mortals are exposed, but also increase the population of the country.

With great satisfaction it has been observed, That since the commencement of this year, the Contagions of Children, or their specific Epidemics, have occurred less frequently than usual; and, happily, their symptoms were, for the most part, so mild and governable, as always to admit the palliative, and seldom to resist the curative aids of Medicine. With reluctance and concern we advert to one solitary exception, in the baneful prevalence of that Disease, which a MODERN DISCOVERY has rendered totally unnecessary. The mortality of the *Natural Small Pox*, in the adjacent villages, and its appearance in Whitehaven, early in the spring of 18-3, excited very alarming apprehensions of its general prevalence. This danger was, however, for some time prevented, by the precaution of secluding the children, who had taken the disease, and by strenuously insisting upon a compliance with the only expedient which could interrupt its course. During the progress of his contagion it was difficult, and indeed scarcely possible, to trace its communication to children, in different parts of the town; and although its influence was, at first, neither powerful nor extensive, yet the infection became afterwards remarkably virulent, and was so little governed by the aids of art, that in the majority of the patients remitted to our care, well assured of the fatal event which threatened them, we could only mitigate the violence of the disease, and render its progressive

symptoms, in some measure, supportable. The number of victims to the power of this Contagion was greater than had ever occurred in the same space of time. The proportion of deaths and recoveries, from the best information we could obtain was, at least, as One to Four: and the exquisite distresses of many of the survivors were long protracted.

No period in the practice of medicine is more remarkable for its utility and importance, not only in its present operation, but in its future consequences, than that which introduced to us the INOCULATION of the COW-POCK. To this discovery, and to the celebrated physician, from whom it originated, we have adverted, with peculiar satisfaction and the highest respect, in two former REPORTS of this CHARITY. The reluctance of the poor to avail themselves of a mean so simple and efficacious, in superseding and preventing a most dangerous Disease, has been noticed, with sensible regret. In order to dispel these obstinate prejudices, we have attempted to arrange a variety of positive facts, and arguments deduced from them, which could influence the approbation of the public, in its favour. The most conclusive were, that the Disease was, in its nature, peculiarly mild and safe; never occasioning any injurious effect: that no intercourse with the patient could spread the infection: that it might be admitted at any age, in any climate, season of the year, or state of the weather: and that neither *repeated Inoculation* for the *Small Pox*, conducted with the greatest care and judgment, nor the frequent exposure to the effluvia of a very malignant species of it, were capable of communicating the Disease. The general and fatal influence of the *Natural Small Pox*, at this period, contributed to promote our humane endeavours; and we are happy to announce its beneficial effects, in this town and neighbourhood, by arresting the progress, and obviating the attack of a Disease; which, as most destructive to the human race, has long been accounted the severest infliction of Providence. The first quarter's admissions amounted to 86, and the number for the year to 128: the total *Inoculations*, in *Whitehaven*, exceeding 490. If this solitary and trivial eruption was thus artificially produced, in all children, during their early infancy, we should no longer deplore the universal prevalence of the *Small-Pox*, whose ravages, in many countries, have been equal to those of the *Plague* itself. Posterity, gratefully sensible of an exemption from the exquisite sufferings and baneful effects of so offensive and dangerous a Disease, will peruse the details of its fatality, recorded in the pages of Medical History, with horror and surprise.

The *Cow Pock* matter, which has passed through several constitutions, is to be preferred to that taken immediately from the animal itself. Possessed

of less acrimony, it will be equally certain in defending the patient from any future attack of the Small Pox Infection. The choice of the quality of the matter is, as we have repeatedly noticed, of the *highest importance*. It should be taken as soon as it is perfectly formed, about the eighth day, in a clear, limpid state; and before it has acquired any apparent viscidity.

The *Hooping Cough*, which has long prevailed in this town and its vicinity, is a Disease less violent and distressing to the children of the lower class of people, than to those of the opulent: a circumstance which may be imputed to the advantage which the former enjoy of a constant exposure to the open air, and the benefit of frequent exercise in it. The danger, which threatens its termination, very often arises from an inattention to its Primary Symptoms; and, from that combination with other diseases, which too generally distinguishes its advanced stages. This, however, is not always the case, as sometimes we have an opportunity to lament its fatality, in every period of the Disorder, in its simple form, and with the most judicious treatment.

In private practice, several cases of *Scarlet Fever*, and a few in that of the *DISPENSARY*, occurred in the spring. The throat was affected with considerable inflammation, and deep seated ulcerations: but though its symptoms were active and painful, yet the event, even when protracted to a distant period, was always favourable. Previous to the formal attack of the disease, the patient complained of general weakness, frequent shiverings, and pains in the head and back, with constant nausea, and sometimes actual vomiting. Any discharge from the tonsils relieved the principal symptoms of difficulty in swallowing, breathing, and speaking. To resist the power, and prevent the progress of putrescency, the abundant use of Tonic Remedies was recommended. Of these the Bark, in powder, and every preparation of it, with wine and Vitriolic Acid, were the best. Small portions of Yeast had been added to the common diluting beverages, and taken with benefit. The state of the bowels, for the most part, required the occasional exhibition of *Castor Oil*. The linen and other articles, worn by the sick, were frequently changed; and no precaution was omitted, respecting cleanliness and clear ventilation, which could contribute to the relief of the patient, or render the family and neighbourhood, particularly the attendants less liable to experience a communication of the disease.—When such Contagions are highly virulent, and the danger of their general prevalence is apprehended, it would be proper to execute, carefully, the various Prophylactics employed in the prevention of Infectious Fever: a well merited preference being given to the Oxygenated Muriatic and Nitrous Fumigations.—This dis-

temper had raged for some months, when the weather was remarkably moist, warm, and foggy, with peculiar malignancy, in the surrounding villages, and proved fatal to several children, in the same family, and to many persons, in situations distant from and apparently unconnected with each other. The mode of its introduction into this DISTRICT was very uncertain, and as its present influence is by no means alarming, we trust, the precautions taken, to obstruct its course, will be successful.

The lower class of people, from their employments and habits, are peculiarly liable to suffer a considerable variety of Chronic Disorders: and these are observed to occur oftener, and with greater violence, in cold and moist seasons; or when such states of weather rapidly succeed each other. This vicissitude in the climate of this Kingdom, and particularly of its northern counties; or even that more remarkable transition from moderately warm weather to frost, will account, in a very satisfactory manner, for the frequent and alarming recurrence of the most painful and dangerous diseases; whose symptoms may admit a temporary mitigation, but can seldom be perfectly cured. The following is a proof of this assertion. After a serene and mild state of the atmosphere, which continued the whole of the autumn, and beginning of the winter, an extreme degree of frost appeared suddenly, and gave occasion to many of the complaints which usually take place at that season. The pains of Chronic Rheumatism became very acute; and, where there was an hereditary tendency to Consumption, its symptoms generally occurred. In Asthmatic Patients, or those who suffered the Catarrh of Old Age, their irritation to cough, difficulty in breathing, and copious expectoration, were remarkably aggravated. Diseases of a purely inflammatory nature then prevailed; and were most powerful in the interior parts of the country; or where the situation was exposed and elevated. The most common were Feverish Colds, Pleurisies, and Acute Rheumatisms. Inflammation of the Eyes, Erysipelas, and Inflammatory Sore Throat sometimes required our assistance; but readily yielded to the usual cooling and relaxing Medicines.

With gratitude, affection, and respect, we acknowledge, That from the same Source of EXEMPLARY GENEROSITY, which has bestowed upon this DISPENSARY many, and invaluable BENEFITS, we still receive very considerable advantages. Occasional pecuniary relief, constant attendance, and proper quantities of wine, have been granted to its most necessitous and miserable objects. An ample supply of the latter was given, not only to the Fever Patients; but also extended, beyond any former allowance, to several Chronic Cases; where its cordial, tonic, and restorative powers were required. It

It is very satisfactory to assure the public, That notwithstanding the frequent and unavoidable dangers, to which the Inhabitants of this Situation are exposed, either from their maritime engagements, or their labours in extensive Coal Mines, no case of *Suspended Animation* has occurred, for a considerable length of time. We are prepared to give every necessary assistance, in any emergency, which unforeseen accidents, or tempestuous weather might occasion, by having the Machine, containing the Apparatus for the execution of every requisite measure always ready : and by obtaining, from the benevolent **TREASURER** of the **ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY**, every improvement in the Process of Resuscitation, which experience, ingenuity, and judgment, have suggested, during a period of thirty years.— To prevent the perils, which threaten the existence of seamen, in their usual occupations, and to preserve them from immediate and certain death, the **LIFE BOAT** was invented. Its utility has been proved, in circumstances most distressful to humanity, and when every other expedient *might fail*. An Acquisition, so necessary to all **Sea Ports**, could in no place be more requisite than where the fatal effects of many dreadful storms had been beheld, with exquisite, but unavailing, concern ! Influenced by these motives, the **TRUSTEES** of the **TOWN** and **HARBOUR** of **WHITEHAVEN** have deemed it proper to procure, from its Original Constructor, Mr. **GREATHEAD**, a vessel commodiously adapted to afford that relief, which such hazardous contingencies might require.

The support, which this Charity receives from the munificent patronage of its **NOBLE PRESIDENT**, and the aids it derives from Public Liberality, will enable its **DIRECTORS** to administer effectual relief to the distresses of *Poverty* and *Sickness*. With a due sense of the Obligation which such Generosity confers, and in behalf of the many miserable sufferers, who experience its Benefits, most respectfully do we present their sincere Thanks. Mr. **BEAUMONT**, the manager of the Theatre, had also the kindness to repeat his proposal of appropriating, to the use of the **DISPENSARY**, the profits of the first night's performance, this season.

It must be expected that a variety of circumstances will concur to reduce the annual subscriptions : this deficiency has been amply supplied, by several new and liberal contributions. To the Gentlemen, who, actuated by the best motives, have had the goodness, for several years past, by personal and zealous application to procure them, we acknowledge the highest obligations. We are truly thankful for the additional, very generous benefactions thus obtained ; as they will more than compensate for the temporary reduction of its funds : and a perseverance in this judicious

measure must establish the permanency of any charitable Endowment, by supplying such casual and unavoidable deficiencies in the SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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*The DIRECTORS of this CHARITY return their sincere Thanks to those LADIES who have so abundantly supplied the SURGICAL PATIENTS with OLD LINEN; an Article which must always be acceptable.*

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the TREASURER's; at WARE's PRINTING OFFICE; and at the DISPENSARY.

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BLANK LETTERS of Recommendation may be had at the DISPENSARY.

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All Persons, who are disposed to contribute by WILL to this CHARITY, are requested to do it in the following Manner:

“ I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the Sum of  
upon Trust that they do pay the same to the TREASURER of the Whitehaven Dispensary;  
which Sum of I desire may be applied towards carrying  
on the benevolent Designs of the said CHARITY.”

An ACCOUNT of the PATIENTS admitted, from  
JUNE 13th, 1803, to JUNE 11th, 1804.

Recommended and Registered, (of whom 758 were attended in their own Habitations) - - - - -	1189
Midwifery Cases - - - - -	83
Trivial Incidents - - - - -	2689
Children inoculated for the Cow-Pox - - - - -	128
	—
	4089
Patients remaining upon the Books, June 13, 1803, -	80
	—
	4169

The STATE of the REGISTERS.

Cured -	- - - - -	1228
Relieved -	- - - - -	32
Incurable -	- - - - -	30
Dead -	- - - - -	36
Remaining upon the Books -	- - - - -	71
	—	
		1397
	—	

Total Number of PATIENTS admitted since the Institution  
of this CHARITY, June 30, 1783.

In	1783	.	.	.	2057	
In	1784	.	.	.	2644	
In	1785	.	.	.	3034	
In	1786	.	.	.	2708	
In	1787	.	.	.	2521	
In	1788	.	.	.	2129	Cured . . . 33770
In	1789	.	.	.	5996	Relieved . . . 1165
In	1790	.	.	.	3721	Incurable . . . 596
In	1791	.	.	.	2672	Irregular . . . 35
In	1792	.	.	.	2806	Dead . . . 918
In	1793	.	.	.	3248	Remain on the Books 71
In	1794	.	.	.	3589	
In	1795	.	.	.	3426	
In	1796	.	.	.	3938	
In	1797	.	.	.	3914	
In	1798	.	.	.	4359	
In	1799	.	.	.	4538	
In	1800	.	.	.	4964	
In	1801	.	.	.	6100	
In	1802	.	.	.	4490	
In	1803	.	.	.	4089	
						36,555
					76,943	

**The Number of Patients admitted (as by the preceding List) . . . . .**

Registered Patients	36555
Midwifery Cafes	1834
Trivial Incidents	38554
Total	76,943

## SUBSCRIBERS,

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

## A.

Miss Allot	-	1	1	0
†St. George Armstrong, Esq.	-	1	0	0
Rev. Richard Armitstead	-	0	10	6
Mr. Anthony Adamson	-	0	10	6
Mr. William Adamson	-	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Allison	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Charles Aiano	-	0	5	0

## B.

Robert Blakeney, Esq.	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Brown	-	1	1	0
Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebanks	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Benn, <i>Lowther-street</i>	-	1	1	0
Mr. Isaac Bragg	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Bolton, <i>Liverpool</i>	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Birkhead	-	0	10	6
Mr. William Bowes	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Birkett	-	0	10	6
Mr. Richard Bowes	-	0	10	6
Mr. Christopher Brockbank	-	0	10	6
Mr. Henry Bragg, <i>Parton</i>	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Buckham, <i>King street</i>	-	0	10	6
Mr. Henry Bowes	-	0	10	6
Mr. George Bragg	-	0	10	6
Miss Birkheads	-	0	10	6
Mr. Henry Braithwaite	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Bragg	-	0	10	6
†Mr. Richard Barker	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Brownrigg	-	0	5	0
Mr. James Bell	-	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Bragg, <i>Saddler</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Benn, <i>Ginns</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. Burton, <i>Upholsterer</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. Burton, <i>Watch-maker</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. Brooks, <i>King's Arms</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Bowman, sen.	-	0	5	0
Mr. Robinson Birkett	-	0	5	0

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over £.	19	4	6
Mr. William Bryham	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Brocklebank	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Jonathan Bell	-	0	5	0
†Mr. John Bell	-	0	5	0
Mr. Brown, <i>Globe Inn</i>	-	0	2	6

## C.

J. C. Curwen, Esq. <i>Workington Hall</i>	-	5	5	0
Rev. C. C. Church	-	1	1	0
Henry Croftwaite, M. D.	-	1	1	0
Mrs Collier	-	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Chambre	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Collins	-	0	10	6
†Messrs. Cragg and Maxwell	-	0	10	0
Miss Collins	-	0	7	0
Mr. William Coulthard	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Clementson	-	0	5	0
Mr. Robert Carter	-	0	5	0
Mr. Matthew Candlish	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Croftwaite	-	0	5	0
Miss D. Collins	-	0	5	0
Mr. William Coburn	-	0	5	0
†Miss Cleasbys	-	0	5	0
Messrs. Creightons	-	0	2	6

## D.

Joseph Dixon, Esq.	-	1	1	0
Mr. Peter Dixon	-	1	1	0
Joshua Dixon, M. D.	-	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Dawson, <i>Surgeon</i>	-	1	1	0
Mr. James Dickinson, <i>London</i>	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Dixon	-	0	10	6
Mr. Daniel Douglas	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Dunn	-	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Dickinson	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Brownrigg Nicholson Dunn	-	0	5	0
†Miss Dickinson, <i>Chapel-street</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. James Dickinson	-	0	2	6

Carried forward £. 40 4 0

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over £.	4	0	4	0
Mr. Joseph Daywood	-	0	2	6	
	E.				
The Hon. John Evans	-	2	2	0	
Mr. John Elliot	-	0	10	6	
Mr. John Ellwood	-	0	5	0	
Miss Eilbeck	-	0	5	0	
†Mr. Thomas Ellis	-	0	5	0	
	F.				
Mr. Isaac Foster	-	0	10	6	
Mr. Richard Fletcher	-	0	10	6	
Mr. Francis Forster	-	0	10	6	
Mr. William Falcon	-	0	10	6	
†Mr. Henry Fisher	-	0	10	6	
†Mr. John Fisher	-	0	10	6	
Mr. Thomas Fearon	-	0	5	0	
Messrs. Fearon and Crosbie	-	0	5	0	
Mr. Thomas Furnass	-	0	5	0	
	G.				
Mr. Benjamin Gilliat	-	1	1	0	
Mr. William Griffin, <i>Lowca</i>	-	1	1	0	
†Mr. Joseph Greenhow, <i>Muncrow</i>	-	1	1	0	
Mr. James Grayson	-	0	10	6	
Mr. John Grisdale	-	0	10	6	
Miss Gibson	-	0	10	6	
Mr. George Gibson	-	0	5	0	
Mr. Nicholas Green	-	0	5	0	
Mr. John Glaister	-	0	5	0	
†Mr. William Grayson	-	0	5	0	
†Mr. Thomas Gordon	-	0	5	0	
	H.				
Messrs. Hornby, Bell, and Birley	-	5	5	0	
Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston	-	2	2	0	
Thomas Hartley, Esq. <i>Gill Foot</i>	-	2	2	0	
John Hamilton, Esq.	-	2	2	0	
†Thomas Hartley, jun. Esq.	-	2	2	0	
Milham Hartley, Esq.	-	2	2	0	

Carried forward £. 69 6 6

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over £.	6	6	6
Mr. Peter Hodgson	-	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Hannay, Surgeon	-	1	1	0
Miss Hudleston	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Harrison, Scotch-street	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Hodgson	-	0	10	6
Mr. James Hewitson	-	0	10	6
Mr. William Hurd	-	0	10	6
†Mr. William Hewetson	-	0	10	6
Mr. James Hall	-	0	10	0
Mr. John Huddleston	-	0	5	0
Mrs. Harris	-	0	5	0
Mr. Jonathan Harrison	-	0	5	0
Mr. Alexander Hammond	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Hamilton, Market Place	-	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Hudson	-	0	2	6

## I.

Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq. <i>Irton Hall</i>	2	2	0	
Thomas Irwin, Esq. <i>Justice Town</i> -	1	1	0	
†Thomas James, Esq. <i>Hensingham</i>	1	1	0	
Mr. Edward Johnstone	-	1	1	0
Mr. Jonathan Jopson, <i>Druggist</i>	-	1	1	0
Mr. James Irving, Surgeon, <i>Jamaica</i>	1	1	0	
Mr. Henry Jefferson	-	0	10	6
Mr. William Jenkinson	-	0	5	0
Mr. James Johnston	-	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Jackson	-	0	5	0
Mrs. Inman	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Henry James Johnston	-	0	5	0

## K.

Rev. James Kirkpatrick	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Kirby	-	1	1	0
Messrs. William and Michael King	-	10	10	6
Mr. Richard Kelfick	-	10	10	6
Mr. John Kelty	-	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick	-	0	5	0
Mr. Matthew Kendal	-	0	5	0

Carried forward £. 89 15 0

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over £.	89	15	0
†Mr. Michaelmas Keswick	-	0	5	0
Mrs. Key, Peter-street	-	0	2	6

## L.

The Right Honourable William Lord Viscount Lowther	-	10	10	0
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. <i>Brayton House</i>	-	5	5	0
William Lewthwaite, Esq.	-	3	3	0
Rev. John Lindow	-	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Ledger	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Lancaster	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Litt, <i>Nether End</i>	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Littledale, <i>Liverpool</i>	-	0	10	6
Mr. Josiah Lewthwaite	-	0	10	6
Mr. Lockwood	-	0	10	6
†Mr. Thomas Lifter	-	0	10	6
†Mr. Thomas Losh	-	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Ledger	-	0	5	0

## M.

Rev. John Myers, <i>Lincolnshire</i>	-	1	1	0
Rev. Timothy Martin, <i>Prospect Hill</i>	-	1	1	0
Mr. John Mc. Kinney	-	1	1	0
Mr. Jonathan Moore	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Magill	-	1	1	0
Mr. George Miller	-	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Magee	-	0	10	6
Mr. Anthony Moore	-	0	10	6
†Mr. James Mawe	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Monro	-	0	5	0
Mr. Ben Mann	-	0	5	0
Mr. Alexander Mc. Mynne	-	0	5	0
Mr. Erasmus Moore	-	0	5	0
Mr. Robert Miller	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Robert Mc. Knight	-	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Martin	-	0	3	0
Mr. John Mc. Bride	-	0	2	6

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

Brought over £. 123 18 0  
N.

Mr. Joseph Nicholson	-	0 10 6
Rev. Henry Nicholson	-	0 5 0
Mr. James Nicholson	-	0 5 0
Mr. Thomas Nicholson	-	0 5 0
Mr. Isaac Nicholson	-	0 5 0
Mr. Wilson Nixon	-	0 5 0
† Mr. Ellis Nutter	-	0 5 0

## P.

Messrs. William and Edward Perry	-	2 2 0
Mr. Samuel Potter, Springfield	-	1 11 6
Messrs. Prest and Co. Druggists, York	-	1 1 0
Mr. Joseph Piper	-	0 10 6
Mrs. Piercy	-	0 10 6
Mr. William Plasket	-	0 10 6
† Mr. George Peet	-	0 10 6
Mr. Robert Paxton	-	0 5 0
Mr. William Patterson	-	0 5 0
Mr. John Peile, jun. Corticle	-	0 5 0
† Mrs. Ann Powe	-	0 5 0

## R.

George Richardson, Esq.	-	1 1 0
Mr. George Rayson, Druggist, Leeds	-	1 1 0
Mr. Joseph Robinson, Surgeon	-	1 1 0
Mr. William Rothery, Morresby	-	0 10 6
Mrs. Richmond	-	0 10 6
Mr. Isaac Robinson	-	0 10 6
Mr. William Richardson	-	0 10 6
Mr. John Raney	-	0 10 6
Mr. John Richardson, Carleton Lodge	-	0 10 6
Mr. Ebenezer Reed	-	0 5 0
Mr. John Robson	-	0 5 0
Mrs. Reed, Lowther-street	-	0 5 0
† Mrs. Eleanor Routledge	-	0 5 0
Miss Ann Rookin	-	0 2 6

Carried forward £. 141 3 6

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over £.	141	3	6
S.				
Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq. <i>Calder Abbey</i>	2	2	0	
Love and Union Society	-	3	3	0
Royal Union Society	-	2	2	0
†Sir Joseph Senhouse, Knight	-	2	2	0
Mr. Andrew Spittal	-	1	1	6
Mr. George Stalker, <i>Parton</i>	-	1	1	0
Miss Senhouse	-	1	1	0
James Steel, Esq.	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Shammon	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Sisson	-	1	1	0
Felix Simson, Esq.	-	0	10	6
Mr. Edward Stanley	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Steward	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Stanniforth, <i>Liverpool</i>	-	0	10	6
Mr. William Stitt	-	0	10	6
Mr. Joseph Steel	-	0	10	6
Miss Spedding	-	0	10	6
Mrs. and Miss Sproule	-	0	15	6
Mr. Jonathan Saul	-	0	7	6
Mr. William Stockdale, <i>Low Hall</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. Richard Sherwen, <i>Scotch street</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. Richard Sherwen, <i>New Town</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Sibson	-	0	5	0
†Mr. John Swan, <i>Lowther-street</i>	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Thomas Sharp	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Thomas Steele	-	0	5	0

## T.

Mr. Joseph Todhunter	-	0	10	6
Mr. Myles Turner	-	0	10	6
Mr. Walter Thompson	-	0	10	6
Mr. William Thompson	-	0	5	0
Miss Towers	-	0	5	0
Mr. Henry Thompson, <i>King-street</i>	-	0	5	0
†Mr. Robert Tate	-	0	5	0

Carried forward £. 166 12 0

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over £.	166	12	0
Mrs. Thompson, <i>Church-street</i>	-	0	2	6
Mr. Henry Toppin	-	0	2	6
	V.			
Mr. George Vickers	-	0	10	6
	W.			
Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart.	-	2	2	0
John Wordsworth, Esq.	-	1	1	0
Mr. John Ware	-	1	1	0
Mr. Mark Wylie, <i>Druggist</i>	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Wetherald, <i>Wigton</i>	-	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Williamson	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Wilson	-	1	1	0
William Walton, Esq.	-	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Wilson	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Walker	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Watts	-	0	10	6
Mr. James Witherington	-	0	10	6
Mr. Joseph Wood	-	0	10	6
Mr. Musgrave Walker	-	0	10	6
Mr. Christopher Williamson, jun.	-	0	10	6
Mr. Richard Whiteside	-	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Whitfield	-	0	10	6
Mr. George Watts	-	0	10	6
Mr. Jonathan Watson	-	0	10	6
Rev. David Williamson	-	0	5	0
Mr. Jonathan Wills	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Waller	-	0	5	0
Mr. William Wood	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Wilson	-	0	5	0
Messrs. Waugh	-	0	5	0
Mr. Isaac Williamson, jun.	-	0	5	0
Mrs. John Walker	-	0	5	0
+ Mr. Thomas Wilson, <i>Stationer</i>	-	0	5	0
Mr. Isaac Watson	-	0	2	6
	Carried forward £.	186	0	6

## S U B S C R I B E R S.

Brought over £. 186 0 6  
Y.

Mr. Peter How Younger	-	1	1	0
Meffrs. Younghusband and Cragg	-	0	5	0
† Mr. William Younghusband	-	0	5	0

Total Subscriptions £. 187 11 6

Balance in Favour of the Dispensary, at the Conclusion of the last Year	2	8	13	7
Produce of a Benefit Play	-	5	16	0
Interest of Cash Lent	-	9	12	11
A Donation from the Rev. William Spence	2	2	0	
In the Charity Box	-	2	6	1

Disbursements	Total	£.	426	2	1
	-	£.	150	18	11

Balance in Favour of the Dispensary £. 275 3 2

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N. B.—Those marked thus † are *New Subscriptions*, and  
thus ‡ *Augmentations*

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## D I S B U R S E M E N T S.

Drugs and Medicines	-	53	0	0
Midwifery Expences	-	12	9	0
Printing and Stationary	-	10	7	8½
Spirit for Tinctures	-	6	8	0
White Washing	-	1	6	6
Coals, Candles, Attendance, Herbs, Phials, Carriage of Drugs, Leather, Leaches, Trusses, and laundry small Articles	-	11	1	10½
Apothecary's Salary and Gratuity	-	51	0	0
Houle Rent	-	5	5	0
	£.	150	18	11
	OFFICERS			

# OFFICERS for the YEAR 1804.

## PRESIDENT.

The Right Honourable William Lord Viscount Lowther.

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.—John Christian Curyen, Esq.

Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston.—Rev. Charles Cobbe Church.

Rev. John Myers.—Thomas Irwin, Esq.—James Steel, Esq.  
Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq.

## TREASURER.

Robert Blakeney, Esq.

## SECRETARY.

Mr. Peter How Younger.

## AUDITORS.

Messrs. Chambre, Barker, and Mc. Kinney.

## COMMITTEE.

Mr. Benjamin Gilliat.—Mr. Henry Birley.—William Lewthwaite, Esq.  
Mr. William Kirby.—Mr. George Miller.—George Richardson, Esq.

The President of the Love and Unity Society.

The President of the Royal Union Society.

Mr. Andrew Spittall.—Mr. William Sisson.—Mr. William Walker.  
Mr. Joseph Williamson.

## MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

Joshua Dixon, M. D.—Henry Croftwaite, M. D.

John Hamilton, Esq.

Mr. Edward Dawson.—Mr. Joseph Robinson.—Mr. Robert Hannay.

## PHYSICIAN.

Joshua Dixon, M. D.

## SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY.

John Hamilton, Esq.

## SURGEON.

Henry Croftwaite, M. D.

## APOTHECARY.

Mr. Isaac Gunson.

A SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRECEDING DISEASES,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE EVENTS.

	Under 2 Years.	Between 2 & 5 Years.	5 & 10 & 15	10 & 15 & 20	15 & 20 & 30	20 & 30 & 40	30 & 40 & 50	40 & 50 & 60	50 & 60 & 70	60 & 70 & 80	70 & 80 & 90	80 & 90 & Upwards	Cured.	PATIENTS.	Total.
			Relived.	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.									
<b>I. FEBRILE DISEASES.</b>															
Intermittent Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nervous Fever	-	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
Worm Fever	-	1	32	121	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
External Inflammation	-	0	0	2	2	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	17	18
Inflammation of Eyes	-	1	1	3	0	4	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	18	18
Inflammatory Sore Throat	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Grump	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Inflammation of the Lungs	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	3	0	1	2	0	1	19
Acute Rheumatism	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Chronic Rheumatism	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Inflammatory Eruptions	-	0	1	2	4	5	10	4	2	1	2	3	0	0	2
Erysipelas	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Small Pox	-	31	196	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	67
Cow Pock	-	63	56	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Measles	-	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever	-	0	1	0	13	13	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	29	37
Hæmorrhages	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14
Consumption	-	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Fluor Albus	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Abortion	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
After Pains	-	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	50	54
Catarrh	-	0	0	2	5	3	16	11	9	5	2	1	0	0	6
Catarrh of Old Age	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	5
Dysentery	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	5
<b>II. NERVOUS DISEASES.</b>															
Lead Ach	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	7	8
Ally	-	0	0	0	2	4	46	66	37	33	18	20	7	0	233
Indigestion	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	54
Fauuler cy	-	54	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Epilepsy	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21
Asthma	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	4	0	38	38
Hooping Cough	-	8	16	13	1	0	0	9	8	10	8	4	0	38	39
Colic	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	2	0	0	0	22
Diarrœa	-	0	1	7	0	4	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
<b>III. DISEASES of the HABIT.</b>															
Chronic Weakness	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Dropfy	-	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	4	20
Hydrocele	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hydrocephalus	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rickets	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Scrophula	-	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Jaundice	-	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	6
<b>IV. LOCAL DISEASES.</b>															
Gravel	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cancer	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Rupture	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	31
Scorbutic Eruptions	-	0	1	6	2	8	4	6	2	1	1	0	0	2	2
Scald Head	-	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	31
Wounds	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Contusions	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Luxations	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16
Ulcers	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fractures	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Sprains	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Burns	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abcusses	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
														1156	1377

A Tabular Statement of the Continued FEVER Cases, from June 30, 1783, to June 11, 1804.

Under 2 Years.	Between 2 & 5 Years.	5 & 10	10 & 15	15 & 20	20 & 30	30 & 40	40 & 50	50 & 60	60 & 70	70 & 80	Cured.
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